

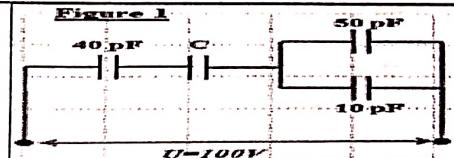
Midterm 1 Test

Exercise 1: (7pts)

1- For the circuit shown in figure 1, the total capacitance is 16 pf.

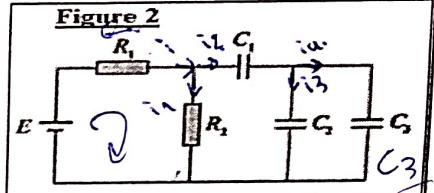
Calculate :

- a- The value of the capacitance C , (1.25pt)
- b- The total charge and the total energy stored (1.25pt)



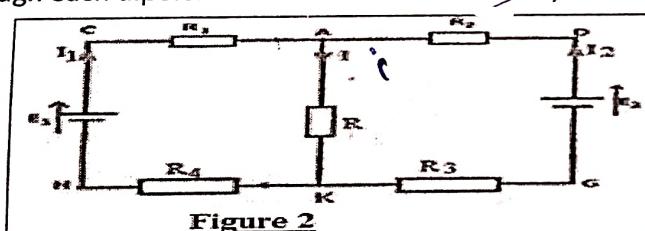
2- Let's consider the electrical circuit shown in figure 2, where $R_1=R_2=R$ and $C_1=C_2=C_3=2C$.

- a- Determine the currents in the various branches of the circuit when steady state is reached (name each of the currents flowing through the branches on the electrical circuit diagram). (2pts)
- b- Find the equivalent capacitance C_{eq} of the combination of the three capacitors C_1 , C_2 and C_3 (Express it in terms of C). (1pt)
- c- Determine the charge Q_1 of capacitor C_1 and voltage V_1 across its terminals. (1.5pts)



- Calculate the equivalence resistance of circuit in figure 1 (2pts)
- Calculate the current intensity in each branch of the circuit shown in figure 2. (4pts)

Note: You must draw the circuit with all the currents and voltages through each dipole. Also indicate the direction you have chosen.



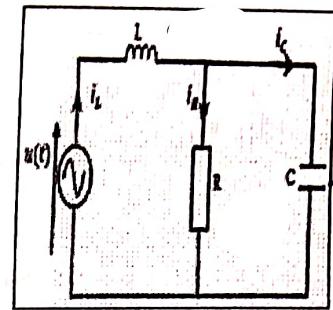
2- Consider the electrical circuit shown in the figure opposite, powered by an AC source whose peak value is given by the absolute value of the emf calculated previously.

a- Determine the instantaneous voltage of AC source $u(t)$. This voltage is 110 V at the initial instant (1pt).

b- Calculate the induced current $i_L(t)$ and give its expression in complex form if the AC voltage is applied to a $1\text{k}\Omega$ resistor (1pts)

c- Calculate the equivalent impedance of the circuit and give the magnitude and angle shift. (2.75 pts).

Given: $L=0.3\text{H}$, $R=100\Omega$, $C=50\mu\text{F}$ and $f=60\text{Hz}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given: } & L = 0.3\text{H}, R = 100\Omega, C = 50\mu\text{F}, f = 60\text{Hz} \\ \text{Find: } & u(t), i_L(t), \text{ equivalent impedance} \\ \text{Solution: } & \text{Step 1: Find } Z_C \text{ and } Z_R \\ Z_C &= \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{j2\pi \cdot 60 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 333.33\Omega \\ Z_R &= R = 100\Omega \\ \text{Step 2: Find } Z_{eq} \text{ using } \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{1}{Z_L} + \frac{1}{Z_R} + \frac{1}{Z_C} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} &= \frac{1}{j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} &= \frac{1}{j2\pi f L} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j2\pi f C} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} &= \frac{1}{j2\pi \cdot 60 \cdot 0.3} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{j2\pi \cdot 60 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-6}} \\ \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} &= -0.105 + 0.01 + 333.33 \\ Z_{eq} &= 333.33 - 0.09 \\ Z_{eq} &= 333.24\Omega \\ \text{Step 3: Find } I \text{ using } I = \frac{U}{Z_{eq}} \\ I &= \frac{110}{333.24} = 0.33\text{A} \\ \text{Step 4: Find } i_L(t) \text{ using } i_L(t) = I \cos(\omega t) \\ i_L(t) &= 0.33 \cos(2\pi \cdot 60 \cdot t) \end{aligned}$$